

# Rural<sup>1</sup> Residence of Persons 60+, by Planning and Service Area<sup>2</sup> (PSA): 1990

## Georgia, Civilian Noninstitutionalized Persons

(Data based on a sample)

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PSA	TOTAL ELDERLY	RURAL ELDERLY	PERCENT RURAL ELDERLY
TOTAL	890,552	339,561	38.1
1	24,163	14,107	58.4
2	269,478	32,442	12.0
3	62,085	26,327	42.4
4	32,420	19,160	59.1
5	59,949	12,836	21.4
6	30,437	15,109	49.6
7	67,060	34,991	52.2
8	52,311	43,040	82.3
9	21,342	12,991	60.9
10	35,934	8,011	22.3
11	26,543	14,974	56.4
12	16,313	9,922	60.8
13	57,850	20,128	34.8
14	22,232	17,579	79.1
15	39,657	22,332	56.3
16	19,532	11,707	59.9
17	53,246	23,905	44.9

<sup>1</sup> Rural is defined as those areas not classified as urban. Urban consists of territories, persons, and housing units in: (i) places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs, and towns, but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities"; (ii) census designated places of 2,500 or more persons; or (iii) other territories, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

<sup>2</sup> The Older Americans Act of 1965 as amended instructs the State Agency on Aging in each State to subdivide the State into planning and service areas (PSAs) and to designate a public or private nonprofit agency as the area agency on aging for the PSA. Most PSAs in multi-PSA States comprise single counties or groups of counties and range in size from 1 to 28 counties.

Source of data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Special Tabulation on Aging, STP 14, Table P4. See technical documentation for more detailed definitions.

Table compiled by the National Aging Information Center